

Wisconsin Home for Veterans
King
Waupaca County
Wisconsin

HABS No. WI-323

HABS
WIS
68-KING,
1-

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

DRAWINGS

Historic American Building Survey
National Park Service
Rocky Mountain Regional Office
Department of the Interior
P.O. Box 25287
Denver, Colorado 80225

HABS
WIS
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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDING SURVEY

HABS No: WI-323

WISCONSIN HOME FOR VETERANS ~~COMPLEX~~

Location: King, Waupaca County, Wisconsin.

USGS King Quadrangle, Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinate:
Zone 16 Easting 329100 Northing 4911540

Present Owner: Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs, P. O. Box 7843, 77
N. Dickinson St., Madison, Wisconsin 53707-7843

Present Use: WI-323-A, 113 Wright Ave., vacant
WI-323-B, 114 Wright Ave., vacant
WI-323-C, 115 Wright Ave., vacant
WI-323-D, 118 Bragg Ave., vacant
WI-323-E, 117 Bragg Ave., vacant
WI-323-F, 116 Bragg Ave., domestic: single dwelling
WI-323-G, 216 Bragg Ave., domestic: single dwelling
WI-323-H, 217 Bragg Ave., domestic: day-care center
WI-323-I, 218 Bragg Ave., domestic: single dwelling
WI-323-J, 219 Bragg Ave., domestic: multiple dwelling
WI-323-K, 308N (Drive Not Named), garage
WI-323-L, 416 (Drive Not Named), domestic: single dwelling
WI-323-M, 308S (Drive Not Named), garage
WI-323-N, 412 North Drive, domestic: single dwelling
WI-323-O, 414 North Drive, domestic: single dwelling
WI-323-P, 415 North Drive, vacant

Significance: The veterans cottages, part of the Wisconsin Home for Veterans Complex, are eligible for HABS recordation and are significant because they contribute to the Veterans Cottages Historic District that is part of the Historic Resources of the Wisconsin Veterans Home, a multiple resource unit listed in the National Register of Historic Places. They are significant under both National Register criterion A and C.

The cottages contribute to the historic district under criterion A because, together, they are a good example of an historic planned retirement community for war veterans and their wives. The cottages were part of an important social program in Wisconsin, the care and housing of the state's Civil War veterans (and later, other war veterans) and their wives at a time when the state was only funding a small number of social institutions. The Veterans Home was also the direct result of a powerful political pressure group--the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR)--actively pursuing a cause for their members.

The veterans cottages also contribute to the historic district under criterion C, because they are part of an architecturally-significant planned community where common forms, details, and materials were used to create an architectural uniformity among individual buildings. Also, some of the cottages in the

historic district can be directly attributed to noted Wisconsin architect, William Waters, of Oshkosh, Wisconsin. Waters was a prolific and progressive nineteenth-century architect in northeastern Wisconsin. A devotee of the Shingle architectural style, his most noted design was the Shingle-style Wisconsin Building at the Chicago World's Columbian Exposition in 1893.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Dates of erection:

WI-323-A, 113 Wright Avenue, c.1900
WI-323-B, 114 Wright Avenue, c.1890
WI-323-C, 115 Wright Avenue, c.1890
WI-323-D, 118 Bragg Avenue, c.1900
WI-323-E, 117 Bragg Avenue, c.1890
WI-323-F, 116 Bragg Avenue, c.1915
WI-323-G, 216 Bragg Avenue, c.1900
WI-323-H, 217 Bragg Avenue, c.1900
WI-323-I, 218 Bragg Avenue, c.1900
WI-323-J, 219 Bragg Avenue, c.1900
WI-323-K, 308N (Drive Not Named), c.1940
WI-323-L, 416 (Drive Not Named), c.1900
WI-323-M, 308S (Drive Not Named), c.1940
WI-323-N, 412 North Drive, c.1900
WI-323-O, 414 North Drive, c.1900
WI-323-P, 415 North Drive, c.1900

2. Architect: The following cottages were constructed using architect William Waters' 1890 cottage design.

WI-323-D, 118 Bragg Avenue
WI-323-H, 217 Bragg Avenue
WI-323-I, 218 Bragg Avenue
WI-323-J, 219 Bragg Avenue
WI-323-L, 416 (Drive Not Named)
WI-323-N, 412 North Drive
WI-323-O, 414 North Drive

The rest of the cottages, and the two garages, cannot be attributed to any architect.

3. Original and subsequent owners: The Grand Army of the Republic (GAR), a Civil War veterans group, founded the Wisconsin Home for Veterans in 1887 and controlled it with financial assistance from the State of Wisconsin and the federal government until 1917. In that year, the State of Wisconsin became the owner of the home and operated it with

assistance from the GAR. In 1929, the GAR lost all control of the home when it officially became a state institution funded by both the state and federal governments. Today, the State of Wisconsin, Department of Veterans Affairs, owns and controls the home.

4. Builders, contractors, suppliers: Unknown
5. Original plans and construction: Original plans are not available for the Veterans Home Complex. An 1893 bird's eye view of the home is available. An 1890 sketch of a basic cottage design by architect William Waters is also available. Copies of these illustrations included in this narrative report.
6. Alterations and additions: Most of the cottages had their front porches enclosed some time after their original construction date. Small rear porches have either been enclosed; or, enclosed rear porches have been added to most of the cottages (see photographs HABS No. WI-323-4, WI-323-5, WI-323-6, and WI-323-8 for views of the cottages before their porches were enclosed). For specific information about the alterations and additions to each of the buildings in this report, please see the individual structure narrative reports that are attached at the end of this narrative.

B. Historical Context:

The buildings discussed in this narrative report are part of the Veterans Cottages Historic District located at the Wisconsin Veterans Home at King, Waupaca County, Wisconsin. The Wisconsin Veterans Home is an institutional community located on 320.5 acres along the wooded and sloping shores of Rainbow Lake, one of the 15 connected lakes in northeastern Wisconsin known as the "Chain O' Lakes." The many large, multi-story, brick and concrete buildings reflect the home's current focus: providing nursing care to Wisconsin's elderly veterans and their wives and widows. But, in 1887, when the Wisconsin department of the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR), a Civil War veterans group, established the home, the focus was on providing housing in small cottages and dormitories for impoverished (mostly elderly) Civil War veterans and their wives.

While medical care became increasingly important after the turn of the century, up until the 1950s, the home was very much a small, picturesque, "Victorian" community (see photographs HABS No. WI-323-4, WI-323-5, WI-323-6, WI-323-7, and WI-323-8). The cottages and staff residences of the Veterans Cottages Historic District, along with the small and large frame

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dormitory and service buildings, were embellished with Queen Anne, Stick, Shingle, and Colonial Revival details, styles popular when these buildings were constructed.

By the turn of the century, the veterans home was a small village whose architectural character remained intact until the mid-twentieth century. After World War II, the State of Wisconsin, which now controlled the home, recognized the changing needs of current and future veterans and radically changed the home's physical character. The state razed most of the large frame structures, and between 1959 and the present time, 11 new buildings were constructed. They included the contemporary brick and concrete buildings which house the nursing care facilities, the medical center, the administration and recreation services, and the physical plant facilities. Only the small group of veterans cottages and staff residences, located in the Veterans Cottages Historic District, the commandant's residence, and the chapel remain from the historic period of the home. All of these historic resources were listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1985.

The history of the Wisconsin Veterans Home can be broken down into three periods. The first period deals with the founding of the home until 1917. The second period deals with the years 1918-1945. The third period is 1945 to the present. To understand the importance of the home's historic resources, one must briefly explore the history of the home throughout its entire period of existence, 1887-present.

1887-1917

By 1880, almost 20 years had passed since the beginning of the Civil War, and it was apparent to some Wisconsin citizens, particularly to members of the veterans' organization, the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR), that many aging Civil War veterans and their families were destitute. The lack of adequate pensions (at least from the GAR viewpoint) and hard economic times following the war meant that some veterans and their wives were forced to reside in county poorhouses.

The GAR encouraged positive public sentiment toward the fate of these veterans, who were portrayed as having made a great sacrifice toward the cause of the union, only to become impoverished by forces beyond their control. At the same time, the existing veterans facilities were overtaxed. The National Soldiers Home at Wood (Milwaukee, Wisconsin) was not large enough to provide services for all of Wisconsin's needy veterans, especially those who were not disabled, as the Soldiers Home was specifically established for disabled veterans.

In 1884, the Wisconsin Department of the CAR established a committee to look into the feasibility of building a state veterans home to meet this perceived need. In 1887, the GAR finalized plans for a home which would house indigent Civil War veterans, their wives, and their widows. Later that year, the City of Waupaca acquired the Greenwood Park Hotel on Rainbow Lake, in the Chain O' Lakes, one of the six sites that the CAR had considered for the home. The city then gave the property to the GAR and the GAR established the home there. By early 1888, the home was operating with 78 acres, one large building, six cottages, and a farmhouse.

Originally called the Wisconsin Home for Veterans, the home was unusual in that it accepted not only veterans themselves, but their wives and widows, and even the mothers of some veterans. There was a conscious effort on the part of the GAR to keep husbands and wives together, as evidenced by the emphasis on cottages for couples in addition to dormitories for singles. The inclusion of wives and widows, along with the veterans themselves, meant that the home developed into a "retirement community," instead of an institution.

During its early years, the CAR operated the retirement community in a quasi-military fashion. The administrator was called the "Commandant," and his wife was usually hired as the "matron." Men were required to wear uniforms, and codes of conduct were strictly enforced. Even though the home was operated in this manner for a time, it nevertheless progressed as a community in its development and architecture.

Between 1887 and 1917, the home expanded as more and more Civil War veterans became eligible for admission. The buildings constructed during this era were a mixture of small cottages, larger staff residences, dormitories for veterans and staff members, and other service buildings. Because most of the buildings were relatively small frame structures with Queen Anne, Stick, Shingle, and Colonial Revival architectural details, the home took on the appearance of a "Victorian" village, a picturesque self-contained community where elderly veterans and their wives or widows could live out their remaining years in dignity and fellowship.

The CAR operated the home under the direction of a GAR-appointed Board of Trustees. However, nearly all of the operating subsidies came from the state and federal governments. The Commandant of the home was a Civil War veteran and until 1903, his wife was always the matron of the home. Staff members lived on the site and staff homes and dormitories were scattered among veterans cottages and dormitories.

Medical care during this period was casual. At first, only one doctor made visits to the home. A 40-bed hospital was built in 1889. In 1898, the hospital building burned and was replaced in 1901 by a 120-room frame hospital building. As the numbers of veterans increased and aged, the need for advanced and increased medical care became evident. But the majority of the residents at this time remained in the residential part of the home, not in the medical facilities.

1917-1945

In 1917, the federal government objected to the private-public status of the home. Responding to this, the State of Wisconsin officially took over control of the home, although the new Board of Directors were still appointed from the ranks of the GAR. And, until 1920, when age became a factor, the Commandant was still a Civil War veteran. Even though the state operated the home at this time, the GAR still maintained a firm hold on the home's administration.

During the 1920s, membership at the home stabilized at 450-600 residents, after reaching a peak of 700-plus during the 1908-1917 period. At this time, the home contained 86 buildings on approximately 100 acres. The residents lived in over 40 cottages and nine dormitories, all of frame construction. These frame buildings were "modernized" with indoor sanitary facilities by 1926.

In 1923, the state took a major step towards furthering the home's existence indefinitely into the future when the state legislators made Spanish-American War veterans, veterans of the Philippine Insurrection, and Boxer Rebellion veterans eligible for membership, thus extending the home's focus on providing care past the Civil War generation. Another major milestone occurred in 1929 when the GAR lost managerial control of the home (although GAR members still made reports about the condition of the home to the state government until 1947). And, in that same year, the construction of a "modern" brick, three-story hospital ushered in a new era of increased concern for the medical care of veterans at the home.

1945-present

The Great Depression of the 1930s and World War II probably slowed the home's growth. A 1956 report to the state legislature indicated that the home was still primarily a turn-of-the-century retirement community. Only the hospital and five other structures out of the 108 extant buildings in 1956 were constructed of brick or stone. All of the other buildings were wood frame, including 16 dormitories and 51 cottages.

This report called for "new and modern facilities," particularly when the expected large influx of World War I veterans was only a few years away.

In the late twentieth century, World War II veterans and veterans of other conflicts, such as the Korean and Viet Nam wars, have had better financial support for their retirements and/or disabilities, and have been able to remain in their private homes for a longer time. At the same time, advances in medical care have kept many elderly invalids alive much longer than before. As a result, long-term nursing care in a medical-like setting has become the standard method of providing for elderly invalids in this country.

The Wisconsin Home for Veterans has responded to this new long-term medical care focus by changing its physical appearance. Between 1959 and the present, most of the large frame buildings and many cottages were demolished and replaced with large contemporary brick and concrete institutional buildings. These include two large nursing care buildings, a medical clinic, an administration building, a recreational center, and several service buildings. While the staff still encourages a sense of community at the home, most members, because of their health concerns, live as semi-invalids. And, at the present time the buildings in this narrative report are scheduled for demolition or removal to make way for another large nursing care building to help provide for the very large influx of World War II and post-World War II veterans.

The Wisconsin Home for Veterans developed at a time in Wisconsin when other state social welfare institutions were established and expanded. The Wisconsin Home for Veterans stands out from these institutions because it was the result of lobbying by a powerful political pressure group--the GAR. The home is also significant because it took a different direction from other historic veterans homes in that it admitted both veterans and their wives or widows, and allowed these couples to live together in small cottages. Unlike certain other state facilities, the home is also unusually attractive in its setting, possibly a result of its private/public form of establishment.

Turn-of-the-century Wisconsin saw the development of a number of state, local, and private institutions for the care of specific groups of needy or special needs citizens. These institutions ranged from insane asylums and poorhouses to hospitals and camps for those who suffered from tuberculosis. The GAR was an important force in Wisconsin's politics during this time, as it was in a number of northern states. Many GAR members used Civil War veterans' allegiances to gain political

influence or to promote specific legislation. Other factions of the CAR promoted social programs for veterans, particularly increased pensions. The Wisconsin Veterans Home was one of the social programs for veterans the GAR promoted.

The influence of politics on social programs is pervasive in the twentieth century. It is historically significant that politics played a role in establishing the home in the nineteenth century. The inclusion of women at the home was also significant because the cottage plan for housing couples had an important impact on the home's facilities.

The progressive character of the veterans home during its historic period makes the extant historic resources significant. The Veterans Cottages Historic District dramatically illustrates the commitment to housing for both husbands and their wives, as well as the commitment to establishing a community by having staff live in close proximity to residents.

In fact, Dr. F. A. Marden, CAR member and considered the "founding father" of the veterans home, envisioned the home to be a community of cottages where veterans and their wives would live out their elderly years. It was said of Dr. Marden's "cottage plan" that "he believed that a cottage for two persons was just what was wanted for an old soldier and his wife." That these cottages would also be cheap and easily funded by individual GAR posts was not mentioned, although in reality it was probably important. And, funding by local CAR posts further advanced a community feeling for veterans both inside and outside of the home.

The Wisconsin Home for Veterans is an example of a large-scale social welfare program, executed in a non-traditional manner. The "cottage plan," as executed in the Veterans Cottages Historic District, was far advanced for its day. Only recently have retirement communities providing multi-levels of care for the elderly been established. Because the extant historic resources of the Wisconsin Home for Veterans, particularly the buildings of the Veterans Cottages Historic District, are significant in the development of both veterans services and social services in the State of Wisconsin, they are an important historical element of the state's history.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: The buildings included in this narrative report are all part of the Veterans Cottages Historic

District. The district is part of the historic resources of Wisconsin Veterans Home, a multiple resource listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The district is composed of 31 small cottages and staff residences located in a five-acre park-like setting on the grounds of the home (see photographs HABS No. WI-323-1, WI-323-2, WI-323-3). A park to the west of the district separates it from the contemporary institutional buildings nearby. The site of the district is dramatic, rising from a level area at the southeastern end of the district, to a ridge at the northwestern edge of the district. This ridge sharply drops down to the lakefront (see photographs HABS No. WI-323-2, WI-323-7).

The buildings discussed in this narrative report are mostly simple, front gabled houses with enclosed front porches, clapboard siding, and green asphalt-shingled or tin roofs. Some historic photographs (see photographs HABS No. WI-323-4, WI-323-5, WI-323-6, and WI-323-8) indicate that the enclosed front porches once were originally open porches with turned or square posts, simple brackets, and balustrades made up of Stick-style ornamental panels.

Most of the buildings discussed in this narrative report are one or one and one-half stories in height and their architectural details are generally limited to decorative wooden shingles in an imbricated pattern. Some of the larger cottages in the group have side dormers. One of the staff houses is a two-story building with simple Queen Anne style details. Most of the buildings have rock-face concrete block foundations that indicate that they were either moved in the early twentieth century or had new foundations built at that time. For specific information about each building in the group, please see the individual structures narrative reports that are attached at the end of this narrative.

Four of the veterans cottages were originally located in another area of the home grounds. These cottages include 412 North Drive, WI-323-N; 414 North Drive, WI-323-O; 415 North Drive WI-323-P; and 416 (Drive Not Named), WI-323-L. A pre-World War II era map shows four cottages with these numbers in an area where a large nursing care building is now located. This map also indicates that the area where these cottages are now located was vacant. These cottages were not altered in the move, except for their foundations, and their current location is an appropriate one since it is close to the other extant veterans cottages.

Some of the cottages included in this narrative report were built from a cottage prototype design attributed to Wisconsin architect, William Waters. Proceedings for the 1890 annual

encampment (meeting) of the Wisconsin GAR were illustrated with two architectural drawings, one for the Commandant's House (still extant), and the other labeled "Cottages." (See the cottage illustration attached to this report.) Unfortunately, the proceedings do not discuss these illustrations, but the Commandant's House and several of the cottages were built using these designs.

William Waters was a native of New York state who received his architectural training at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. He came to Wisconsin and established an architectural practice in Oshkosh in 1867. By the turn of the century, Waters was a popular and progressive architect in northeastern Wisconsin. He practiced in a variety of architectural styles, but his most important buildings were in the Queen Anne and Shingle residential styles and the Romanesque commercial style. Waters gained fame when he designed the Shingle Style Wisconsin Building for the Chicago World's Columbian Exposition in 1893. His fondness for the Shingle Style, a style that was not popular with other Wisconsin architects, appears in his prototype cottage design that was published in the GAR proceedings.

The small cottages being discussed in this report; 113 Wright Ave., WI-323-A, 114 Wright Ave., WI-323-B, 115 Wright Ave., WI-323-C, 117 Bragg Ave., WI-323-E, and 415 North Drive, WI-323-P; are fairly uniform in size and type of construction. (See photographs WI-323-A-1, WI-323-B-2, WI-323-C-1, WI-323-E-1, WI-323-P-2) They are small, usually three or four room, one-story, front gable forms with clapboard siding. These cottages have steeply-pitched gable roofs covered with green asphalt shingles or green tin roofs. They all have enclosed front porches and most have small rear porch enclosures, as well. Most of these cottages are vacant. For specific information about each building in this group, please see the individual structures narrative reports that are attached at the end of this narrative.

The Front Gable form has been identified in Wisconsin's Cultural Resource Management Plan as a commonly-seen vernacular form in the state. The front gable house is usually a one, one and one-half, or two story building with the gable end facing the front of the house. Generally lacking in architectural details, some front gable houses reflect the form and massing of popular architectural styles during the time they were constructed. Many front gable houses have front porches that span their entire front wall. The small cottages listed in the previous paragraph are good and typical examples of this common vernacular form.

The larger cottages being discussed in this report; 118 Bragg Ave., WI-323-D, 217 Bragg Ave., WI-323-H, 218 Bragg Ave., WI-323-I, 219 Bragg Ave., WI-323-J, 416 (Drive Not Named), WI-323-L, 412 North Drive, WI-323-N, 414 North Drive, WI-323-O, are generally one or one and one-half story front gable buildings that feature a prominent front gable shingled in an imbricated pattern with a bank of narrow, multi-light windows. (See photographs WI-323-D-1, WI-323-H-1, WI-323-I-1, WI-323-J-1, WI-323-L-1, WI-323-N-2, WI-323-O-1) These cottages were all built using William Waters' prototype cottage design. Some of the cottages have gable-roofed, shingled dormers projecting from the side walls. Like the small cottages, the large cottages have had their porches enclosed. And, most have small, enclosed back porches, and asphalt shingled or tin roofs. The cottages at 118 Bragg Ave., WI-323-D, 217 Bragg Ave., WI-323-H, 218 Bragg Ave., WI-323-I, and 219 Bragg Ave., WI-323-J; all have additions, mostly to the rear of the buildings. The cottages at 416 (Drive Not Named), WI-323-L, 412 North Drive, WI-323-N, and 414 North Drive, WI-323-O, have no additions. (See photographs WI-323-D-2, WI-323-H-2, WI-323-I-2, WI-323-J-2, WI-323-L-2, WI-323-N-2, and WI-323-O-2) For specific information about each building in this group, please see the individual structure narrative reports that are attached at the end of this narrative.

While the large cottages have a basic front gable vernacular form, the large shingled front gable and/or the shingled side-wall dormers are small details that suggest the Shingle Style that William Waters used in many of his residential designs. According to Wisconsin's Cultural Resource Management Plan, most Shingle Style houses were built in Wisconsin between 1880 and 1910. Shingle style houses are usually large houses with a wall covering of shingles on the second floor and sometimes on the first floor. They have hipped, gable, or gambrel roofs; and large, broad, shingled gables dominate the front gable and/or side walls. Because the style was not as popular in the state as other style, there are few Shingle Style houses in Wisconsin. But, Shingle style details are seen on many Queen Anne houses. Waters used the style to decorate the large cottages in the Veterans Home.

There are two buildings that are different from either the small cottages or the large cottages discussed above. They are at 116 and 216 Bragg Ave., WI-323-F and WI-323-G. The cottage at 116 Bragg Ave. is a one-story cube vernacular form that features a steeply-pitched hip roof, a projecting gable-roof dormer, and an enclosed porch (see photograph WI-323-F-1). The staff residence at 216 Bragg Ave. is a two-story cross gable house with Queen Anne details and massing (see WI-323-G-1). For specific information about these buildings, please

see the individual structure narrative reports that are attached at the end of this narrative.

There are two other buildings being considered in this narrative report. They are the garages at 308N (Drive Not Named), WI-323-K, and at 308S (Drive Not Named), WI-323-M. While they blend in well with the cottages in the Veterans Cottages Historic District, they are non-contributing buildings in the district. (See photographs WI-323K-1 and WI-323M-1) For specific information about these buildings, please see the individual structure narrative reports.

2. Condition of fabric: The condition of the buildings in this narrative vary from good to poor. For specific information about the condition of each individual building, please see the individual structure narrative reports.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: The overall dimensions of the buildings in this narrative vary from building to building. For specific information about the dimensions of each individual building, please see the individual structure narrative reports.
2. Foundations: Almost all of the foundations of the buildings in this narrative are made up of rock-face or plain concrete block. For specific information about the foundations of each individual building, please see the individual structure narrative reports.
3. Walls: All of the walls of the buildings in this narrative are covered with clapboard siding except for the garages (308N and 308S [Drive Not Named], WI-323-K and WI-323-M, see photographs (WI-323-K-1 and WI-323-M-1).
4. Structural system, framing: All of the buildings in this narrative have balloon-frame structural systems.
5. Porches: Except for the garages, all of the buildings have enclosed front and rear porches. For specific information about the porches of each individual building, please see the individual structure narrative reports.
6. Chimneys: None of the buildings in this narrative have chimneys.
7. Openings: Window and door openings of the buildings in this narrative vary from building to building. For specific information about the openings of each individual building, please see the individual structure narrative reports.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: Floor plans of the buildings in this narrative vary from building to building. For specific information about the floor plans of each individual building, please see the individual structure narrative reports.
2. Stairways: Most of the buildings in this narrative have no stairways. For specific information about the stairways of the buildings that have them, please see the individual structure narrative reports.
3. Flooring: Most of the buildings in this narrative have narrow oak and maple floors that are often covered with linoleum or carpeting. For specific information about the flooring of each individual building, please see the individual structure narrative reports.
4. Wall and ceiling finishes: Most of the walls and ceilings of the buildings in this narrative are covered with plaster. For specific information about the wall and ceiling finishes of each individual building, please see the individual structure narrative reports.
5. Openings: The interior openings in the buildings in this narrative report are similar, except for the garages. For specific information about the openings of each individual building, please see the individual structure narrative reports.
6. Decorative features and trim: The decorative trim in each of the buildings in this narrative, except for the garages, is similar from building to building. For specific information about the decorative features and trim of each individual building, please see the individual structure narrative reports.
7. Hardware: The hardware of each of the building in this narrative, except for the garages, is similar from building to building. For specific information on the decorative features and trim of each individual building, please see the individual structure narrative reports.
8. Mechanical equipment: Heating and lighting of each building in this narrative, except for the garages, are provided from a central heating plant on the grounds of the Veterans Home. All of the buildings, except for the garages, have steam radiators and standard incandescent lighting fixtures. Plumbing is provided to building kitchens and bathrooms via

standard fixtures. The buildings are not air conditioned.

D. Site:

1. General setting: The grounds of the Wisconsin Veterans Home are moderately wooded and have mature lawns and bushes throughout. The lakeshore is maintained as a park, and a formal park, known as the Quadrangle Park, sits in the center of the complex. There is a large gazebo in this park as well. There are other scattered green spaces throughout the home grounds. And, even though much of the home's appearance has changed since 1962, the statement in the Wisconsin Blue Book of that year that the home is one of the most attractive institutions operated by the state, is still applicable.

Endnotes:

Hosea W. Rood and E. B. Earle, History of the Wisconsin Veterans Home 1886-1926 (Madison, WI: Democrat Printing Co., 1962), 9-12; "Wisconsin Veterans Home at King," Wisconsin Blue Book (Madison, WI: State Printing Office, 1962), 221.

Ibid.

Rood and Earle, 13-19; "Wisconsin Veterans Home at King," 221-222.

Rood and Earle, 9-19; "Wisconsin Veterans Home at King," 221-222.

"Wisconsin Veterans Home at King," 222; Wisconsin Veterans Home Annual Reports (1895-present), Library, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, WI, various years.

Ibid.

Rood and Earle, 54-55; "Wisconsin Veterans Home at King," 223.

Rood and Earle, 74-75; "Wisconsin Veterans Home at King," 223.

Rood and Earle, 58; "Wisconsin Veterans Home at King," 223.

Rood and Earle, 61-71; "Wisconsin Veterans Home at King," 223, 228.

Rood and Earle, 40, 112; "Wisconsin Veterans Home at King," 223, 225.

"Wisconsin Grand Army Home for Veterans (King)," Report to the Legislature, 1956, Library, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, WI.

Mary R. Dearing, Veterans in Politics (Baton Rouge: LSU Press, 1952); Rood and Earle, 9-15.

Grand Army of the Republic Department Encampment of the State of Wisconsin Proceedings, 1888, GAR Museum, Madison, WI.

William Waters Architectural File, State Historic Preservation Office, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, WI.

Barbara Wyatt, ed., Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin Vol II. (Madison: State Historical Society, 1986), Architecture 3-2, 3-3.

Ibid., 2-16.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- A. Original Architectural Drawings: While no original architectural plans have been located for any of the buildings in this narrative, a drawing was published in the GAR proceedings. This drawing is attached to this narrative and is labeled Figure 1.
- B. Early Views: A drawing of the Veterans Home from 1893 is also attached to this narrative and is labeled Figure 2.
- C. Interviews: No interviews were conducted as part of this study.
- D. Bibliography:
 - 1. Secondary and published sources:

Dearing, Mary R. Veterans in Politics. Baton Rouge: LSU Press, 1952.

Grand Army of the Republic Department Encampment of the State Of Wisconsin Proceedings, 1888. GAR Museum. Madison, WI.

Rood, Hosea W. and E. B. Earle. History of the Wisconsin Veterans Home 1886-1926. Madison, WI: Democrat Printing Co., 1962.

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June 1, 1991

PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

This project has been sponsored by the State of Wisconsin, Department of Veterans Affairs, Veterans Museum. The project was formally undertaken by Carol Lohry Cartwright, an historic preservation consultant, who compiled the historical research and wrote the narrative report; by John N. Vogel, a consulting historian, who provided the photographic work; and by James P. Read and Kevin Yurske of Kubala Washatko Architects, who provided the mylar drawings.

FIGURE 1 Cottage Prototype Drawing by William Waters, architect



Source: Grand Army of the Republic Department Encampment of the State of Wisconsin Proceedings, 24th Annual Encampment, 1890, 116.

FIGURE 2 Bird's Eye View of the Wisconsin Veterans Home, 1892



WISCONSIN VETERANS HOME, WATKINS.

Source: Wisconsin Blue Book, (Madison, WI: State Printing Office, 1893).